## linens

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNA RIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

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TERMS: THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, At Two Dollars a Year, Payable in Advance.

25 No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash, ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.—

24 Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged continued.

will be continued and dingly. The dingly. The mames of candidates for announcing the names of candidates for For announce

office, \$5, Cosh.

Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Secteties, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertised.

tisements.
Jon Wonk, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circu-iars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be execu-ted in good style and on reasonable terms.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be

Jackson Hotel.

## The Post.

Atheus, Friday, October 14, 1859

FROM THE WEST .- Leavenworth, Oct. 7 .-The Denver Lxpress of the 30th has arrived with \$9000 gold. The Wyandotte Constitution is adopted

in the Territory by probably 4000 majority. Mr. Otero, Judges Watts and Porter, and Mr. Crenshaw are supposed to be passengers on the incoming Santa Fe mail .-Much anxiety is felt as to their safety .-The outgoing mail was attacked by the Kirawa's on the 24th.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived at Atchison. A company of emigrants from Iowa and Missouri were attacked by the Shoshone Indians, near Marsh valley. The Indians killed one and wounded three of them, took their cattle and burned the wagons. Another party from Burlington, Iowa, was attacked.

WALKER'S FILLIBUSTERS .- A despatch from New Orleans, of the 7th, says: The Filibusters were arrested at the Balize by the United States Marshal, assisted by the Company of Artillery from Baton Rouge, The men peaceably surrendered. They

Another Poor Woman in a SCRAPE .-We notice that J. W. McCord, Esq., of the Pulaski Citizen, has taken to himself a wife. The Citizen has always been a good paper, and it will now, of course, be bet-

Douglas in Mississippi.—The democracy of Noxubee county, Mississippi, have recently resolved that should Mr. Douglas be the nominee of the Charleston Convention they "cannot and will not support him;" and at a large democratic meeting in Oktibbeha county, in the same State, it was resolved that the meeting "repudiate with loathing and contempt the odious doctrine recently promulgated by Stephen A. Douglas," Such, too, appears to be the prevailing democratic the "Little Giant;" and from them it is evident that in 1860 he must take his choice between a capitulation, which will reduce him to the democratic ranks, or a bolt, which will place him in the position of Martin Van Buren. So says a Northern democratic print.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- Advices from Liverpool state that the Arctic steamer Fox has returned. She ascertained that Sir John Franklin died in 1847. The ship was abandoned in 1848. Many interesting relies were secured by the Fox.

READ BELOW.—The Washington corresconstent of the Anti-Slavery Bugle says:

It the Opposition nominate a candifrom the Presidency, and take him from the Whig ranks of the South, as they are now almost certain to do, it is clear that no Republican can be elected. Democratic ranks, and they ought to pause and reflect before they go into the missionees of Whiggery. Thurlow Weed from Europe, and try and come to an un-lection ling with the Democracy. The Virginia Democrats have already elected Republican Governor, and Tennessee and Geergia have declared for Douglas, who is as good a Republican as we want.— Let us form any union that will defeat the Opposition, for it is Wniggery by a new

Dor The Memphis Avalanche says of the "doctrine of Popular Sovereignty" as advocated by Judge Douglas and his sup-

porters:

"No wonder it is stigmatized as a beggarly cheat and absurdity—a mean and disgusting policy to swindle the South of her rights. It adds in all to injury, for the reals and derides the just claim of the it mocks and derides the just claim of the slaveholder and tantalizes him with a visionary feast which, like the fruit of the Dead Sea, turns to ashes. It is a snare and a swindle, full of mean cunning, rank injustice and insolence. It would be far better for the South to yield at once to open. honest Abolitionism and surrender all claim to benefits in the common Territo-ries. The doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso robs the slaveholder of his constitutional rights by bold and direct legislation. The doctrine of Douglas is a slow torture, but

THE PREDICTION OF A BUFFALONIAN. The Buffalo Republic indulges in the fol-

"We predict that in less than ten years a steamboat will be constructed to run on our lakes which will be longer than the Great Eastern, and capable of carrying three thousand passengers and three thou-sand tons freight, and that she will make over thirty miles an hour, and be capable of running in Winter as well as in Sum-

Moren .- The Providence Journal says the population of that city, at the present is estimated at about 52,000, of whom about 30,000 are American, and 22,000 of foreign parentage.

Wanted.—Twenty young ladies of a sufficient age "to go into company," who dare confess they ever made a loaf of

Governor's Message.

Governor Harris' message was delivered to the Legislature on the 5th. It is of inordinate length. Following, we publish ordinate length. Following, we publish that portion exhibiting the financial condition of the State, and His Excellency's has demonstrated, beyond controversy, points upon the Currency and Banking—these comprising about all in which the these comprising about all in which the tax-payers feel any particular interest:

THE PISCAL CONDITION OF THE STATE Is as follows: Received into the Treasury from all sources, from 1st October, 1857, to 1st October, 1859... Add to this balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st October, \$1,848,094.88

Which makes the total receipts. shursements for all purposes, from 1st October, 1857, to 1st October, 1859.....

Which leaves balance in the Treas-

penditures of the government is invoked, in order that they may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with public justice

and sound public policy.

It will be seen from the Comptroller's report, that the aggregate taxable property of the State amounts to \$377,208,641 00. being an increase of taxable property, since the 1st October, 1857, of \$76,849,-830 00; and that the receipts into the Treasury for the last two fiscal years have been considerably more than sufficient to meet the expenditures of the same

In this connection, it is proper that I call your attention to the fact, that sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents of the bonds of the State fund for State stock in the Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Company, fall due on the 25th July, 1861, the duty of providing for the payment of which devolves upon your

THE ACTUAL INDESTRIBUTED OF THE STATE Is as follows:

per cent. Bonds isissued for State stock in Turnpike Roads b) per cent. Heads, is-sued for same per-pose,..... ...\$1,091,190 00

Total for steek in Turnpike Roads,... per cent, Bonds, is-sued for State st'k., \$1,228,356 66 in East Tennessee and Georgia Rail-\$650,000 00 per cent. Bonds, isand LaGrange Rail 83,250 00

bl per cent. Bonds is-sued for same..... 102,000 00 Total for State stock per cent. Bonds, is-sued for State at k., in the Union B'k.,

yet unpaid,..... per cent. Bonds, issued to raise Capi-tal of the Bank of 1.000.000 00 Total for Bank stock

sued for the pur chase of the Her

Total actual indebted \$3,814,600 60 \$209,388 25. THE LIABILITIES OF THE STATE.

On account of bonds loaned to Internal provement Companies, are as follows, to wit: per cent. Bonds, of the State, interest payable semi-aunu-ally, loaned to Rail Road Companies...1 per cent. Bonds of the State loaned to

10,435,000

3.844.606 66

Turupike Compaper cent. Bonds of the State loaned to Agricultural Bu-... 80,000 00 otal am't of Bonds

ds on Internal panies, the pay-ment of the princi-pal and interest of hich is guaranteed

which is guaranteed by the State are as follows, to wit:..... The Bonds of Rail Road Companies... The Bonds of the City of Memphis for the benefit of Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, Total amount of en-dorsed Bonds,..... 2,014,000 00

Total present liabili clusive of actual in dd actual debt of

State of every char

As most of the Internal Improvement to which the aid of the State is

by existing laws, are completed or far advanced towards completion, it is confi-dently believed that the prospective lia-bilities of the State in aid of those works, will not far exceed three millions of dol

The following views are set forth b the Governor upon the "Currency":

Fist.—The power reserved to the people, through the Legislature, to amend or repeal the charter when "deemed expedient for the public good" to do so.

Second.—That no bank shall be permit-

that is er"

Tennesse

The experience of the financial world

when the disproportion between their specie and liabilities runs higher than this.

Third.—That no bank be permitted to Thrd.—I hat no bank be permitted to ed in the issue any note of less denomination than twenty dollars. This will secure a specie currency for all the smaller business transactions of the country, and at least a partial exemption from losses by bank failures and a depreciated currency, of that State's class of the community who are least the state's the state's community who are least than the state's community who are least the state's community who are least the state's community who are least to comm ures and a depreciated currency, of that class of the community who are least benefitted by bank accommodations, and yet are generally the most serious sufferers by their failures or depreciation. And the large amount of specie necessarily retained in the country in constant circulation under this policy, would go far to relieve, if it did not prevent the commercial revulsions and financial derangements which have been of but too frequent recourrence.

Ary on 1st Octo.

For a full and deta.

The sources and various items and expenditures, you are repectfun, ferred to the full and lucid reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer.

By reference to the Comptroller's report, it will be seen, that the aggregate expenditures of the two years, ending 1st October. 1859, have been increased to the extent of \$341,609.71, by various extraordinary expenditures required by law to be paid out of the Treasuray, within that period, for the items of which you are referred to the Comptroller's report.

Take this amount from the gross aggrested and the actual expenditures for the feeling for our internal trade.

The facility for returning notes thus is the counter where the counter the counter where the counter where the counter the count

sued upon the bank for redemption, would serve as a constant check upon the banks, and would do much towards keep-ing them within safe limits. It would put an end to that system of flooding the

country with the depreciated or doubtful issues of our own or foreign institutions.

Fifth.—The individual property of each stockholder to be liable for the debts of stockholder to be hable for the debts of the bank, but as between themselves, their liability to be in proportion to the amount of stock taken by each, and this liability to the creditors of the bank to continue for the term of four months af-ter public notice of any transfer of stock, so that the creditor may proceed against the original stockholder, if he prefers doing so to relying upon the solvency or management of the purchaser of the stock. This will prevent solvent stockholders from relieving themselves from liabilities to creditors by transferring their

stock to insolvent parties.
Stockholders establish banks and invest their capital in them for their own pecuniary benefit; they have the management der what laws and control of them; if profits accrue they are the beneficiaries; if losses are sustained, they are bound, by every con-sideration of honesty and fair dealing, to bear them; but without some provision making them individually liable, the stockholders will pocket the profits, and when, through their mismanagement or fraud, the bank fails or its paper depre-ciates, the note holders are forced to sustain the losses. Banking is purely the speculation of the stockholders, and they ust incur its hazards if they would re-

alize its profits.

Indeed, where the managers of a bank are disposed to act fradulently, they may enrich themselves, by getting in circulation the largest amount of their paper possible, suspend payment, discredit the paper, and buy it up at mere nominal rates, or pocket the assets and leave their creditors to look to the empty vaults of the corporation for satisfaction of their claims. Make them individually liable to the creditors, and they will have no motive to discredit their own paper, for they will be bound to make it good to the holder, and you will thus secure much more prudent and safe manage ment of these institutions, than we have

had under the present system.

S.cth.—Require the registration and counter-signing of every note to be issued by the Secretary of State, or some other officer of the government, by which means the public can, at all time know the maximum circulation of every bank in the State, and it would go far

Seventh.—The creation of a Board of Supervisors, consisting of three compe-tent men, who shall have the power to tent men, who shall have the power to enter and examine the condition of every bank in the State, at any time, and whose duty it shall be to do so at least quarterly, and report, through the columns of some newspaper at Nashville, their true condition, so that the public may know the real condition of the various banks, and to what extent they are worth

of confidence.

The only information the public have as to the condition of banks, under the present system, is through the reports of their officers, who are interested in ma-king the most favorable report possible and whilst, in a great majority of cases, these reports are honestly and fairly these reports are honestly and fairly made, yet, in some they are not; and the people are deeply interested in, and have a right to know, the true condition of

every bank in the State. Eighth.—Make the suspension of specie payment for the term of twenty days, or the violation of any provision of the act of incorporation a forfeiture of charter, and give the supervisors the power, when shall be satisfied by a full examina tion that any bank has thus suspended or violated its charter, and that the security of the public interest demands it, tach the assets of the bank for the bene fit of creditors, and to proceed at once to prosecute the bank to a judgment of for feiture. Make it also their duty to report to each session of the Legislature, and to recommend such reforms as they may deem necessary to the perfection of

the system. Ninth .- Such penalties and forfeiture as will insure a strict observance of, and conformity to, all of the above, and such other restrictions as you may see proper

o impose,
With these restrictions imposed upon the banking system of the State, our cur-rency must become much more uniform, sound, and reliable, than it has been sound, and reliable, than it has been heretofore under the present banking system, and, under these restrictions, stockholders have an ample margin for legitimate and highly remunerative prof-

its.

While it is indispensably necessary to the security of the public, that the people should hold Legislative control over, and have the power to protect themselves from injury resulting from improper practices of these institutions, by guarding, restricting, or abolishing such banks as they may see proper to charter, yet it They have just made t is confidently believed that the State The Washingtonians I should not engage in banking, or any ingly inoffensive and i

ulation in compeas, with a view to dition to which, it you rarely find may truly. e and energy ex-of a public trust secution of pri rty of the Bank of into money, the bank invest nds of the State, mately, in more profit to to os furnishing.

the true inof all connecion with ment comp ely a period as will admit of it, without,

people, and faith pledge In this or million of capital of the bank was ro sue and sale of s of the State.—

These bonds be paid either capital of the I have no e the State will at the expiration eaving the business the Bank of T of banking to te enterprise, under rictions as the Legislature may, from to time, see proper to throw around it.

HAMMOND ON THE SLAVE TRADE,-Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in a speech lately delivered before a planters club, is reported to have said, that to reopen the African Slave Trade would resee both cotton and slaves reduced in price. for moral and political reasons, they would never approve of Amesconveyance of persons who are slav sons who are slav ton fields of the St ing out the horr; sage," he said th n States. In pointthe middle rage of seven or itted for every eight murders v ca, ond very adroitly assun ever attended s traffic," will matter under what lawe

New Oat the New C he 3d instant:

Come Ho so may design visiting ? do so with perfect impur healthier. W at any time du weather has no ing and balmy ith as much crowds can, th safety as in the Indood ay adds largely to our population. ly putting on their treets are rapid pearance. The place amusement are open or opening, and New Orleans begins

BANK FAILURE,-The Alexandria Gazette states that the Bank of Manassa, located at Front Royal, Warren county, Va., has failed, having closed its doors on Friday last. The notes of the Bank are, however, good, being secured by a deposit with the Treasurer of the State of an equal amount of State stock, besides the ussets of the bank and he individual liapilities of the stockho

WASHINGTON, Oct. Government has telegraphed the at New Orleans, to detain th the steamer Phila a view of Judicial proceeding d the vessel if it appears t employed in filibustering. s authorzed to take the any from Baton Rouge, to a busters at their point of em e Government is acting vi ppress fillibustering.

THE "OLD ITINE singleter-during ry, the famous the past forty y a greater nui ravelled ov any other n seriously, bu vears since be amongst the craft iar faces. His o gone, some to their the re mainder to, Heav fear this will be th round May it be his happ

Masonic .- The cers of the Masor of Tennessee for the ensu John Frizzel. Master: A. P. Hall, Grand Master: John Dep'ty Athens Grand Senior Ward Denmark, Grand Jun

A. Fuller, of Nashville

Orator. tional acceptance of Tuscapy by Victor Emanuel is due to England intrigues -To punish this interference, the Gazette suggests the raising of 2,000,000 soldiers and a loan of £40,000,000 sterling to blot England from the map of Europe.

The people in Washington City are very much shocked to find that s gambling house exists.
They have just made the The Washingtonians he

The Governor and the Banks. The most important portion of the mes sage of Gov. Harris is that which treats

of the banks and the currency. It is manifest from it that he has no very exalted opinion of banks and their manage ment; and could be have his way would inaugurate the era of hard money which has been so often talked of by Democratic enthusiasts. But, as he can't have his way—as he feels it impossible to bring his party up to the metallic standardhe desires to make as near approach to it as he can. This is laudable, if we regard his opinions as expressed in the message as sincere, a point we do not doubt. But, it is possible the people of the State would have been better satisfied had he spoken as frankly during his canvass for re-election. Bank Democrats, who supported him, may have a painful apprecia- Down to the heat and the accient wrong tion of the position in which they are placed, on finding that their Governor intends really to restrict and restrain the Union and Planters' Banks out of existence, and does not propose an increase of the capital of the Bank of Tennessee. but, on the other hand, would have that institution expire with its charter. We take it for granted that the stockholders of the Union and Planters' Banks will not accept charters such as Governor Harris would give them, and if the Legislature coincide with him in opinion, the public may expect to see both Banks numbered with the things that have been, but are no longer. The capital employed by these institutions can be invested elsewhere, and quite as profitably, free from the restrictions proposed. Whether other capitalists would be more willing to test the operation of the new system, we are inclined to doubt. We speak of the system as a whole, for some of the propositions are just and reasonable, and should duce the price of negroes to two hundred dollars, and cotton to four cents per lb.—
That while the people of the North and Great Britain might not be unwilling to talist would be willing to accept the system entire; and thus believing, we are apprehensive that the result will be, described around him, with the navel for should the Legislature deem it expedient, to carry out the recommendations of the

Governor, the establishment of an almost exclusive metallic currency. The question is one of the greatest interest and importance, and will engross a large proportion of the time of the traffic," will Legislature. We frust it will be discuss-ig as negroes ed and decided, as it ought to be, without reference to party, but with an eye solely to the public good .- Nash. Banner.

Sleep of Plants.

The Scientific American says: Plants sleep as well as animals; the attitude that some of these assume on the approach of night is extremely interesting to those who delight to study the beautiful phenomena of vegetable life. Some plants exhibit signs of sleep more marked than others. The leaves of clover, lucerne, and other on, and the The leaves of clover, lucerne, and other the air brac-plants close as the sun approaches the horizon; and in the honey locusts this characteristic is particularly striking and beautiful. The delicately formed leaves until the rising of the sun in the morning, when they gradually expand to their fullest extent. It is in the common garden chickweed (stellaria medica) that the most perfect exemplification of the conjugal victim of religious opinion in 1572. ove and parental care of plants is observ-At the approach of night the leaves of this delicate plant, which are in pairs. begin to close towards each other, and when the sleeping attitude is completed these folded leaves embrace in their upper surfaces the rudiments of the young shoots: and the uppermost pair (but one) at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaved stalks than others, so that they can close upon the terminating pair nd crew of and protect the end of the shoot.

Chief Justice Taney of the Supreme Court of the United States, is in the 83d year of his age, and all his eight associate Justices, except one, are over 70 years.

A man named Vanover, formerly of Kentucky, a professional gambler, and ex-filibuster under Walker, was hung under the lynch law, on the 5th ult., in Ne oraska Territory, for attempting to take the lives of several citizens,

Well. I know nothing about men' hair: but there is our friend Mrs. Gof Biddle-street-the lady who has just teen years-her husband died, you know, last winter, at which misfortune her grief was so intense that her hair turned completely black within twenty four hours after the occurrence of that sad event."

Don't Like It .- They are attempting to raise tobacco in Massachusetts, but the process don't seem to be agreeable to

them. The Springfield Republican says; didn't scare me a bit." If there is any dirtier work than raising tobacco except chewing it, we should like to know it. A gum issues from green tobacco that covers everything that it comes in contact with. It is sometim a practice among tobacco growers to put on a shirt outside of their clothes, and wear it without washing all through the season. At the end of the tobacco year, if indeed it lasts so long, it goes into pa-per rags, but usually long before that it loses its original color. We met, recently, a troop of men fresh from the tobacc field, that, in any other portion of the surer; C world than this, would pass for Hotten-tots. They looked as if they had always The Gazette de France has made burrowed in the ground, and in hands the remarkable discovery that the condi-

"Ma, didn't the minister say, last Sunday, that sparks flew upwards?"— "Yes, dear, how came you to think of it?" "Because yesterday I saw Cousin Sally' spark staggering down the street, and fall downward."

After all, Love is the only thing orth having in this world. Fame, and side the white, calm brow of death. though God knows it may be the young-ling of the flock, whose lips have never even learned to syllable our names.

The Stumpy Road. Many a stump in the road we go, Many a root of old evil below, Roots and stumps that at times require A little "spunk" or a coal of fire

Roots of error, whose rugged boles Our fathers fashioned for Liberty poles Evils have sprung from the same old roots And our father's sons are afraid of the shoot

There's a law of stumps, as they'll learn, no doubt That the more you go 'round 'em, the more the stick out.

And a law of roads, which they may form! That the smoothest way is the worst of all. Few to help, and the day is late,

"Equal rightf and an honest tax," Brothers, on with the spade and axe! Up to the helve in the fungus growth Born of tyrauny, bred of sloth;

Many a stump, but the road is straight

Tangled and twisted so wide and strong Stumps! my men of the pick and spade, Stomps! in the wildernesss, who's afraid! Hands are ready, and hearts are stout,

Henve together and have it out Proportions of the Human Figure The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form be slender or plump. whether the form he stender or plump, this rule holds good. Any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty of proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the end of the chin is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is the same.— The chest is a fourth, and from the nipples to the head is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the top of the forehead, is a seventh. If equal parts, the first division determines the point where the eye-brows meet, and second the place of the nostrils,-The navel is the its centre, would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the dis-tance from the extremity of the other when the arms are extended. These

BLESS GOD AND DIE.-In Job, II., 9, this radical change in the translation of our common version is made by the Bible Union in their preliminary revision. It will be recollected that the common business, little deserves the patronage of reading represents Job's wife as saying. the community in which he lives, and, as Curse God and die. We suppose that the Bible Union have good reasons for the change. At any rate, if they can offer as convincing arguments for this revision as for others that we have had occasion to notice, we shall acquiesce, though with some astonishment that a blemish so long has been allowed to mar the sacred page.

"OLD HUNDRED."--It is not an uncomnon thing to be told that the fine old bleshim to make his paper no "hymn tune," Old Hundred, was com- ing and entertaining to the community close in pairs at nightfall, and remain so posed by the Great Reformer, Martin in which it is printed. Luther. This is not the fact. The tune was composed by Claude Guardimel, about the year 1524. Guardimel was a citizen of Lyons, in France, and died a

Ber The most tender hearted man we have ever heard of was a shoemaker, who always shut his eyes and whistled when he run his awl into a sole. It does not follow that a man is a

Christain because he belongs to a church. any more than it follows that a man is a dog because his name is Barker. Great men make mistakes as well

as little ones. This was illustrated once by Mr. Calhoun, who took the position that all men are not "created free and equal." Only two men were created, and one of these was a woman." A HARD HEAD.-John Jeffers and Po-

liceman Kevery, of Macon, Georgia, got into a fight from political excitement, in which the latter received a pistol ball in his forehead, which flattened against his skull without penetrating it.

"Bob, you say all diseases are con-tagion—how long have you entertained such notions?" Ever since I sat alongside a blue eyed been twenty-nine years old for the last fif- gal, and caught the palpitation of the

Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very ospitable friend's, but a piece of bacon very near him was so very small that the lady of the house remarked to him : "Pray, Mr. Jenkins, help yourself to the bacon. Don't be afraid of it."

"No, indeed, madam, I shall not be 've seen pieces twice as large and it A tayern keeper of Harrisburg Pa., has been arrested and held for trial, at the suit of a widow whose husband had died from the effects of drinking to

excess at the tavern of the defendant .-A civil suit for damages will also be instirs in the South of England that the farmers have asked and received permission to employ soldiers in gathering the harvest. It is a pity that all the soldiers in Europe could not be busied in the same

The precious lad who invented he following conundrum has had ice on his head for some days, and it is thought he will recover, if kept quiet a week or

"Why is an elephant unlike a tree?" "Because a tree leaves in the spring and the elephant leaves when the men

gerie does The "lad" is riz again, and there are

nore uncommon things running in his head. One runs out thus: "Why is an elephant like a brick-bat?"
"Because he can't And a tree."

How to Sustain Your Local Paper Lay aside your fears that the Edito will get rich faster than his neighbors. We have seldom heard of a man making more than a decent living by publishing a country newspaper, even if he had ever such a good business, and nine times out of ten is in a tight pinch for money to buy his white paper with.

2. If the paper agreess with your way of thinking, subscribe for it, and pay for it, and pursuade your neighor of the same mind to go and "do likewise." And if the paper happens to disagree with your views in some respects, don't fly into a passion and blame the editor without mercy, failing to award him praise where he really deserves it. And do not tell him to send his paper to you until you get to owe him two or three dollars, and then, when your friends speak of it, say that it is no account, and will "burst up" one of these days. The way, under such a state of the case, to keep a paper from "bursting up," is for each subscriber to keep the Editor's books free from all charges against himself. This thing of applying the credit system to the newspaper bus!ness may be likened to a farmer selling out his crop by a bushel to a man. The sum each owes for the bushel does not seem of much importance to the debtor, but the aggregate of these bushels may make or break the poor dealer in the soil. So, these dollars scattered here and there, an editor often looks to as the means to liquidate an expense of thou

sands per annum. 3. If you have a father, mother broth er, sister, or friend of any kind, residing at a distance, and are able, subscribe, pay for, and send them a copy. There are this

4. If you have any printing you wish done, do not "jew" the editor down to a

5. If you have any advertising or job work to be done, take it to your county paper, except, perhaps, you may want to advertise in more than one paper. Do not run off to the city to get your handbills, labels, cards, etc., printed, because, forsooth, you can get a reduction of a few cents in price. Support your own as you wish to be supported. A man who is always running away from home with his far as we are concerned, such will receive the "cold shoulder." What would you think of a man who sends a long distance from home to buy his sugar, coffee, &c., on-

ly because he can save a few conts? 6. If you have the control of legal advertising send it to your friend. Advertising will "pay" the advertiser any time, and is also beneficial to the Editor. It increases his receipts, and therefore ena-

7. Do not expect much of a paper when its Editor is driven to be his own compositor, proof reader, pressman and "devil," and run all over town in the forenoon-in the vain search of a "dollar or two" to buy paper with. And under these adverse circumstances, if you should see now and then a little error, don't criticise too severely, for you might not be able to do so well yourself.

8. Do not expect the Editor to make honorable mention of you or your business every week or two, for nothing,-The space in a paper and a man's time are worth something, and every notice comes back to the drawer of the recipient, in dollars and cents.

9. If the Editor owes you a shilling, do not chase him from "rosy morn to balmy eve" for it and when you happen to get the balance on the other side, "cut the the gentleman's acquaintance." 10. Do not suppose it is the duty of the

foolishness you may bring him. He is the best judge himself of what should go in his paper. 11th, and lastly, observe these rules, and deal justly with all mankind, and

Editor to insert every communication and

blessings will attend you. THE USE OF OUNDS .- Wm. Norton, are intelligent, observing farmer boy, who makes his home in the southern part of Illinois has recently been studying the habits of the quail, or, incorrectly "pat-

ridge," and gives the following testimony to the Cincinnati Artisan; "He observed a small flock commencing at one side of the field, taking about five rows, following them regularly through the field, scratching and picking about every hill, till they came to the other side of the field; then taking another five rows on their return, thus continuing. till he thought they were certainly pul-ling up the corn. He shot one, and ther proceeded to examine the corn ground.— On all the ground that they had been over, he found but one stalk of corn dis-turbed; that was scratched nearly out of the ground, but the kernel was still at-tached to the stalk. In the craw of the quail he found but one cut worm, 21 striped vine bugs, 100 chintz bugs, that still retained their individuality, a mass apparently consisting of hundreds of chintz bugs, but not one kernel of corn.

"Wife, wife, what has become of the "I suppose, my dear, the hens have picked them off," was her moderate re-

"Hens—hens—some two legged bens, I guess," said her husband with some impetuosity, to which she calmly replied.
"My dear, did you ever see any other sort?"

Pretty nearly all men are benevolent when it don't cost them much .-Tom never sees poor John suffer but be thinks Sam ought to help him.